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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to on wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Our New Gold Coins

We have received one of the new gold coins which are now being celebrated in connection with the suppression of the familiar legend "In Gop We Trust," Having regard to the artistic quality of the design the piece is distressing. Knowing the work of the lamented SAINT GAUDENS as intimately as we do we are impelled to the conclusion that he must have executed it under the most unfavorable and forbidding circumstances. It is wholly unworthy of him and indeed wholly unlike him. SAINT GAUDENS in his treatment of inscriptions was always most distinguished; his lines of text were characterized by a decorative significance that was full of charm, whereas in the new coin the lettering is as coarse and repellent as its disposition is unfortunate

The head of Liberty is utterly flat and unrelieved; it has no quality of anything: it is pitched in its plane without the least sense of composition and is superposed upon a date of egregious disproportion and style. The reverse is wholly discouraging. SAINT GAUDENS was more Greek in his sympathy and inspiration than any other artist of the nineteenth century, and how he should have executed such a modern barbarism as this eagle is beyond our comprehension. We know what the difficulties are in conforming to the physical requirements of modern coinage, but the die sinker's art is not inexorable. We reject the coin definitively: we refuse to accept it as the work of AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS.

#### A Law and Its Enforcement.

Granting that the faults of the Sherman act of 1890 are such as to make imperative its drastic amendment or even its it all that might be done. Official activity in investigation and prosecution has been directed rather toward the dissolution of supposedly offending organizations than foward the suppression of evil practices. Notably in one important direction little or nothing has been done, notwithstanding the establishment of a precedent by a decision of the Supreme Court in a case begun by an injured had come to rend assunder the web of

The case of MONTAGUE & Co. vs. LOWRY (193 U. S. Rep., 38) was decided February 23, 1904, in favor of the plaintiff. It covered an agreement between manufacturers and their customers under which the dealers were to purchase certain wares from manufacturers belonging to the association and from no other source. They were to receive in return special discount advantages over competitors who did not enter into agreement with those manufacturers. The decision of the Court would seem to be broadly applicable to the methods of a considerable number of organizations which by ironclad contracts with penalty clauses compel dealers to buy only from them and to sell only at prices fixed by them and under conditions which they establish. The custom is well known in different lines of business and thousands suffer from its operation. It is true that relief is open to them as it was to Montague & Co. They may buy from so-called "independe..." concerns, and if penalized by the "in st" may bring suit under Article 7 of he Sherman act, with claim for threefold the loss sustained. Yet to adopt that course is to risk a perhaps heavy loss, and few there be who are disposed to take the chances.

This practice is widely known and recognized, and there can be no question heat and vociferation over the loc tion that it is a restraint of trade clearly within the provisions of the Sherman act. That law does not leave the matter | the choice of site that has been made to suits entered by injured parties. It than by the almost hysterical nature of declares illegal all contracts and com- the arguments in opposition. The whole binations which are in restraint of trade or commerce, and any process which unfairly throttles competition would surely seem to come within its scope. Article 4 of the act expressly declares that "it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain" violations of the Sherman act.

This law would have been more pop ular, more effective and more helpful to the business community if those entrusted with its enforcement had applied their energies along a different line from that which they have followed.

## A Friend of Peace.

In his speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon November 13 the Kaiser recalled that on his first visit to the Guildhall in 1891 he had said that the aim of his reign would be, above all, the maintenance of peace. He ventured to hope, he added, that history would say that he had pursued this aim unswervingly. No fair rainded contemporary will deny that his confidence is justified. At more than one tempting conjuncture, when much might have been gained by war, he has stood steadfast for peace.

Among the imputed objects of Emperor WILLIAM's arabition the acquisition of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is conspicyous. Geographically and racially that Hely Roman Empire. Should it enter aconverted to purely patriotic uses. As

the present German confederation on the eastern tail end of the projected the footing of Bavaria or Saxony it would sacrifice but little of its autonomy the Netherlands would commend itself to a German sovereign not only by reason of their vast accumulated wealth and the strategic and commercial value of their seaports but also and especially for their great Indian empire. To say nothing of Sumatra, Celebes and other members of the group of the Moluccas, the island of Java alone contains more than thirty millions of inhabitants. If the German Empire could secure those East Indian dependencies it would rise at a bound to the rank of a first class colonial Power

Now, from the moment that British military and financial resources were strained severely by the Boer War the German sovereign saw before him a unique opportunity of incorporating the Netherlands with his dominions. The principal guarantor of their neutrality was impotent to ward off aggression. The French Republic could scarcely have hesitated had it been called upon to choose between a war with Germany and a peaceful annexation to itself of Belgium. No other European Power could have prevented the transaction and none probably would have tried to do so. Yet Emperor WILLIAM deliberately let the occasion slip, although, like the majority of British Liberals, he viewed with intense disapproval the coercion of the South African Republic and could have found in England's treatment of that commonwealth a pretext and a precedent for his own occupation of the Netherlands. Such an opportunity may never recur in Emperor WILLIAM'S lifetime. and certainly does not exist to-day, when Great Britain, Russia and France are linked together by treaty or by a cordial understanding. As things are now we may safely predict that the Kingdom of the Netherlands will remain independent for at least half a century.

Had not Emperor WILLIAM been a true friend of international peace he would hardly have missed the opportunity of dealing France a second and a fatal blow, which was offered by the concentration of Russia's military strength in Manchuria during the Far Eastern war. He knew that Frenchmen have never become reconciled to the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and that they still hunger for restitution and revenge. He knew that the military party, which three years ago was quite as influential at his court as it ever was at his grandfather's, was as profoundly convinced as it had been in 1873-75 that BISMARCK had committed a grave blunder in the Peace of Frankfort by not carrying much further the dismemberment of France. "Make sure" was and is the watchword of the German military faction. Nor would a candid Frenchman deny that in the autumn of repeal outright, something remains to be 1904 or the spring of the following year said in regard to the failure to do with German armies might have overrun his country. The staff upon which France leaned was broken, for the huge Russian army habitually stationed on the Vistula had been sent to the further end of Asia. At the time, moreover, Emperor WILLIAM had, or easily could have made, quite a specious an excuse for picking a quarre with France as BISMARCK had in 1870 He could have announced that the time political intrigues woven by M. Del-CASSÉ with the scarcely disguised aim of isolating Germany, and he could have summoned France peremptorily not only to disayow them but meekly to promise that they never should be renewed. Had he done so he would but have copied the | the House by a vote of 66 to 26 "overshadconduct of NAPOLEON III., who not only demanded that the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain should be withdrawn but insisted upon receiving a pledge that at no time and under no

> without an ally she was doomed to defeat and ruin. Emperor WILLIAM cannot have been blind in 1904-05 to the alburing opportunity which fate had given him. Again, however, as in 1899-1900, he resolutely turned his back on the prospect of aggrandizement. He therefore has a right to claim that he has never broken the promise made at the Gull-Ihall sixteen years ago that he faithfully would keep the peace.

circumstances should it again be put

forward. Of course no self-respecting

nation can comply with orders of that

tenor, and France must have faced the

ordeal of war, although conscious that

The Grant Statue at Washington

It would be worth a good deal to understand the underlying causes, of all this of the Grant statue at the national capital. One is no less astonished by squabble is a mystery which perplexes rational persons to the point of actual despair. As a matter of fact, the spot chosen by

the functionaries who have or are sup-

posed to have authority is perhaps the most unsuitable that could have been found in Washington, barring, of course, the slums and purlieus. The so-called Botanical Garden lies at the foot of Capitol Hill. It is very low ground, ground which for years to come will be cursed with squalid and unlovely surroundings, and which, even when the most ambitious schemes of municipal adornment shall have been completed, will still remain comparatively remote and inconspicuous. Almost ny part of the immense park contemplated by the Government will be more attractive and more logical when all is done, and meanwhile -which is to say for many years to come -the monument to General GRANT will be tucked away in one of Washington's most obscure and unconsidered corners. Neither in the ugly present nor in the gorgeous if problematic future will the proposed adjustment satisfy the discern-

ing and the thoughtful. SCOTT. SHERMAN, MCPHEBSON, FAR-RAGUT, DUPONT, THOMAS, LOGAN and others have "squares" and "circles" to themselves in the most beautiful and luxurious and highly improved sections of the city. The Botanical Garden lies at the bottom of a hill in what is now kingtiom belongs to Germany, and its | the brother to a swamp and can never provinces once formed a part of the under any conceivable dispensation be

boulevard the half swamp in question may be utilized to more or less advantage and national dignity. The annexation of in the general scheme. As the site of a monument to the most colossal military

figure in our national history it seems offensively impertinent. The pleas brought forward by the protestants are too puerile for serious consideration. "Here is a tree planted by the late Senator BECK of Kentucky with his own illustrious hands!" "Shall this noble and magnificent vegetable be suffered to fall beneath a vandal axe?" And so forth and so forth. As if the trees could not be transplanted if that expedient were desirable or necessary! The simple truth of the matter is that the trees in question are of no sort of consequence, while the proper location of the Grant statue is a consideration of real moment. Just what is to be the final issue of the squabble we refer to contemporary prophets and clairvoyants. As it seems to us, however, the Grant statue had better be kept in its present housings until the authorities in the case can be brought to some intelligent and

reasonable basis of conclusion.

The Street Cleaning Commissioner, Dr. Bensel has been so much more effective as Street Cleaning Commissioner than was his immediate predecessor that he has received praise which he himself would be the first to declare excessive. He knows that there is no deep mystery about running the department, and he would be the last man to say, its some persons seem to believe, that he is the only person available in town competent to do the work.

The fact is that no particular genius no overshadowing ability, no painful training is needed to fit a man for the headship of the Street Cleaning Department. A reasonable degree of business ability, executive skill and force of character, with ordinary honesty and unshakable determination to clean the streets and not to run the department for political purposes, are all that are required. Dr. BENSEL found a department badly disorganized. He reorganized it and put it into working order by the simplest of means. His successor should have no difficulty in keeping it up

to the present state of efficiency. Dr. Bensel is a good Commissioner He should be kept on the job by all means. It is highly ridiculous to believe, however, that he is the only man in New York both able and willing to do this most important work.

### Barkis.

Mr. BRYAN will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1908 if he can get the nomination. That is all the statement with which he has enriched his weekly emanation amounts to. He will not accept the judgment of the leading Democratic newspapers, for they are against him. But if the Democratic voters, the mass of the voters, want him, they can have him.

Mr. BRYAN fails to define "Democratic principles." But his temperament is elastic and his good nature great. Mark immediate" any Democratic principle that is popular. Mark "ultimate" any Bryan principle not yet yearned for by the Peo-pul.

Mr. BRYAN will not "negotiate with oredatory wealth." He is a Roosevelt Democrat.

trength of the term ment in Alabama may be judged from the fact that the prohibition bill which passed owed all railroad regulation measures although it was not included in the Governor's call for an extra session." But the same impetuous ardor for prohibition may be noted in many other States, particularly in the South. We now see why the Fair banks cocktail incident, which seemed farcical to some practical persons at the time, made such a stir in the land.

The attention of delegates to the Episcopal convention of the diocese of New York who voted on Wednesday that "In Gop We Trust" should stay on the coins is called to the fact that Mr. ROOSEVELT was about the same time reelected vice-president of the Long Island Bible Society. The President always has the good fortune to be able to balance a loss by a gain; if he is put down by one resolution he is exalted by another.

Weather predictions in the lower Nile Valley would not be worth much to the in habitants, for everybody knows about what the weather will be; but accurate forecasts of the Nile flood are a different matter. The Egyptians would be glad to have them, for they would help the farmers to plan

ahead and shape their work. Trustworthy forecasts of the Nile flood are just what the survey department of Egypt is trying to supply. Last year telegraphic reports of the rainfall were obned from British Central Africa, German East Africa, British East Africa and Uganda as well as Mauritius. The gradual advance of the monsoon rains, which feed the sources of the Nile, was thus traced. By means of these data and other meteorological information collected in Egypt and the Sudan, it was possible to prepare monthly forecasts of the Nile flood which corresponded closely with its actual development.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN Michigan Daily comes out seven times a week and is the only college daily published on Sunday. The paper is issued only six times a week, for it omits the Wonday number.

The edvantage of the plan should appeal to those who object to the Monday paper as the werk on it is done on Sunday. Furthermore, the college news of Saturday does not become stale by hanging over till Monday. F. M. Foster. ANN ARBOR, Mich., November 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Shouldn't a man shave himself at the psychological moment? ask this because sometimes when I shave myself I do it in three or four minutes to a beautiful velvet finish, with never a slip nor a scratch. For the next shave, under exactly the same material conditions I require twice as much time, do it not half so well and am fortunate if I don't draw blood in half dozen different places. Is there not, therefore, a psychological moment for shaving?

M. K. T.,

NEW YORK, November 13.

Transformation. From the Washington Star. In June beneath the moon they strayed,
They two, when summer hours were gay.
The branches sang a serenade
As gentle breezes passed that way;
And. oh, that moon so round and fair
Looked like a goblet all of gold.
And stars were drops, split here and there,
Of beauty more than it could hold:

But what she said is quite forgot; The fown brings changes and re-

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

While abroad this summer Mr. Julius Ochme of Fifth avenue and Thirty-second street secured some brilliant specimens of Schreyer, Ziem, L'Hermitte, Harpignies, Troyon, J. Maris and Pissaro. The Harpignies exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1907 is remarkable brush work for a venerable man. It is the highest pitched color scheme we have thus far noted from this painter. It is a view of Cap Martin, and one is surprised at the vivid sparkle of a blue sea, at the trees, no longer hard, inky black as is Harpignies's wont, but the shadows revealing complementary tones. Dr. Osler would have to reverse his verdict. If Harpignies lives a few years more he will be painting the vibrating values of Maufra. The Troyon is from the Alexander Young collection. Sheep going to their fold, a line of them abreast in the foreground, each individualized, the golden afterglow throwing them into relief. An unusual and a very strong Troyon. The Pissaro is an apple orchard fresh in feeling. The Schreyer is a large and opulent composition, full of verve and veraciousness. The L'Hermitte is dated 1904. Mr. Oehme also shows a capital sheep scene of Jacque's.

Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons, 799 Fifth avenue, are holding an exhibition of some thirty pastels by Sutton Palmer, an English artist, which are all smoothly executed and the majority romantic or pastoral in feeling. Mr. Palmer is fond of night pieces and one bit is almost Venetian in sentiment, though it represents a bridge in an old English provincial town. In the gallery upstairs Mr. Tooth has a very pretty Dagnan-Bouveret, a slim girlish model of decidedly Oriental type arrayed in a greenwhite color arrangement, green scarf, white fleecy robe, with an echo of green in the The girl is of a romantic pallor and might be the heroine of a hundred fictions. Naturally Dagnan-Bouveret's touch is melting rather than virile. About the walls are excellent examples of Clays, Roybet, De Bock, Jacob Maris-a small rich bit-Ziem, Ter Meulen and Bouguereau.

There is no mistaking the unique charac ter of the Rembrandt etching exhibition at Keppel's, 4 East Thirty-ninth street. Stand in the doorway of the outer gallery and catch the glorious quality of "The Three Crosses." which hangs on the back wall of the smaller gallery. You seem to be viewing a painting instead of an etching. Yet it is probably the purest, with the exception of the Hundred Guilder plate specimen of dry point that the artist undertook on so large a scale. Whether you like it better than the Guilder depends upon your sense of the dramatic. The pulse beats faster before this crucifixion, though the beauty of the Christ preaching is exceedingly great. But the theme of the former s more momentous. Rembrandt the magician has summoned here from the dark chambers of his imagination figures that awe, confuse, terrify and touch the sensibilities. This particular impression (Bartsch No. 78) is dated 1653, and is a first state of five. It is printed on vellum the tone of which is almost luscious. It is this ivory golden tone and the magisterial quality of the composition which evoke from you the exclamation: "It is almost as rich as an original Rembrandt painting! Marked "sold" on the first day it was hung t brought a price that in these days of financial depression makes one sit up. It is worth the money. In a decade it may double in value.

This exhibition is an important one. probably one of the most important Mr. Keppel has held for years. There are not quite sixty Rembrandts, including a half dozen duplicates, rather plates in varying states, yet all betray quality. They are the outcome of last summer's Keppel campaigns in England and on the Continent. Only fancy the chance of seeing three Flights Into Egypt on one wall or two superb impressions of Christ Healing the Sick (the Hundred Guilder)! Or three There is also that unusual print The Shell, dated 1650, a bold impression, Rembrandt's only still life. Of the twentyeight landscape etchings there are a dozen, and all in splendid condition-The Cottage with the White Palings, the landscape with obelisk the view of Amsterdamwhich gives the soul of Amsterdam-Omval, and the one with the mill sail seen above a cottage, and the landscape with large boat. There are beautiful impresions of Clement de Jonghe, Jan Lutma, Jan Sylvius, Utenbogeard, the Gold Weigher, the young man with a cap, and Saskia, Rembrandt's first wife, wearing a headress of pearls. What modern master of the needle may

be compared with the incomparable and sombre genius, Rembrandt Van Rijn? Whose plates can we study without feeling the sharp dissonance? There is but one man, and his name is James McNeill Whistler, and if he ranks measurably below the Amsterdam etcher his genius is of so protean a nature, his temperament so mercurial, his eye so microscopically powerful, and his line so personal, so fantastically suggestive, so poetic, that, in a word, you nay leave Rembrandt, and powerfully as he has stirred you by his gloomy, emotional grandeur, you will still have æsthetic surfaces free to react to the sensitive, compelling touch of Whistler. And of what ther modern dare one make such an assertion? Whistler is never dramatic. That country is fenced off by his temperament. Rembrandt's is the profounder nature; nimbler is the wit of Whistler. But the butterfly evasiveness, the half hinted revelations of tender beauty, the rapid, elliptic yet simple style, the tantalizing, furtive lifting of the curtain upon dreamlike landscapes - Ah! Whistler is a magician of the needle and acid! It was George Moore who said that if Whistler had been of more avoirdupois he would have painted more like Velasquez than he thought he did. If he had possessed the mysterious and burning imagination of the great Dutchman he might have etched more like him-as if such things vere worth discussing! Whistler the versatile, gracious etcher; Whistler the embodiment of virtuosity backed by solid technical attainments, and no mere rhetorical skimmer in the empty blue; Whistler the discoverer of a new way of seeing the life about him (partly aided thereunth by the Japanese), this man of naive and plercing vision was himself with a fulness that makes his case a rare one. He saw Whistler-wise, he recorded what he saw Whistler-wise. So his etchings are things of beauty and a joy forever-that is until the greedy amateur has swallowed them up, leaving for the poor public nothing

but mechanical reproductions. We are moved to the above obvious remarks by the fact that in the Wunderlich galleries are 102 of Whistler's beat etchings and eighty-three of his lithographs. The celebrated impressions are all there in remarkable states: the Street at Saverne, the Kitchen (first state), Bibi Lalouette, Thames Warehouses, Black Lion Wharf, the Pool, The Lime Burner, Whistler himself, Becquet (two states), Rotherbite. the Forge, Chelsea Wharf, Old Hungerford Bridge, Swan Brewery, the Vel-Dress, a curious impression; Little Smithfield, Millbank, Whistler with the White Lock, the Adam and Eve. Old Chetsea (early proof), Little Venice, Nocturne, | exhibition will begin about November 20.

ne? It is a literal Whistler banquet We think that the lithographs will attract as much attention as the etchings. In the medium Whistler achieved his most subtle, evanescent atmospherio effects. Limehouse, the Toilet (No. 107), the tall bridge, little mude model reading, the canal at Vitré, Maunder's fish shop, Chelsea, the forge, Joseph Pennell reading, Little London a few tiny lines and the soul of the great city is suggested-the Thames; the Shoemaker-a character study which Rembrandt would have admired (184), the Luxembourg terrace, these and the rest must be seen and lovingly studied. Rembrandt anticipated all modern etching just as he summed up in his work whatever had prepeded him. The seer in him has not been outshone. Like certain pages of old John Sebastian Bach, his plates are at once the envy and despair of succeeding generations. It was once a custom among aesthetic critics to compare Bach with Albrecht Dürer-both were of Hungarian origin and not many generations apart-but Bach is now regarded as a romantic despite his contrapuntal genius; he has anticipated by centuries modern music, while Rembrandt is the very Wotan of romanticism. Indeed, as Stendhal once asked: Wasn't all

classic art once romantic? Whistler is the very acme of the romantic. He lived in it, and if he began by imitating the heavy realism of the turbid Courber he soon spread his wings and flew away to the land of porcelain and fireworks. To pin him down to a comparison with any poet or composer would be useless. for he is as blithe as Mendelssohn, as subtle as Chopin, as swift and elfin as the former and not without the morbiddezza of the latter. His three portraits of his mother. of Carlyle, of Miss Alexander, place him near the throne of Velasquez; while his etchings may be seen and enjoyed after Rembrandt's. In the Macbeth Galleries, 450 Fifth ave-

nue, you may still see George Luks "Pawn-

broker's Daughter" in all her subdued tonal splendors, see an Ernest Lawson landscape of distinction, see Jerome Myers, see Arthur B. Davies-though the new Davies work you are not to gaze upon until his special exhibition this winter. The present "one man show" is devoted to fifteen paintings by Augustus Vincent Tack, Mr. Tack, who is a son-in-law of the late George Fuller, is at present an instructor at the Art Students League. His present show is devoted to landscape. The range is not a narrow one. This artist is as skilful in depicting a snowcapped mountain as he is in the interpretation of some autumnal countryside at the end of a day. His moonrise, with the spray of blossoms flung across his canvas, is rather startling, though it is a Japanese idea. The Deerfield Valley is generally the scene of Mr. Tack's studies Mr. Tack has observed it closely and the results are harmonious and charming. Mr.

Davies has painted six new panels with California as a background, and we are certain there will be a sensation when this work is displayed. Some of it is extraordinary-a collision of styles, a synthesis of the early Florentine and the new American; color schemes of daring originality. California, as viewed by Keith's eye, is not the California of Arthur B. Davies. We are of the belief that the younger man has recorded the beauties of that gorgeous land with more versimilitude.

Mr. Schaus has a Homer Martin which is in a way unfamiliar to the accustomed Martin tonalities. It is jewelled, sensuous, lyric, swimming in a symphonic sea of veiled blues and minor greens. And what joy to stand in front of a master and know that he painted his own picture; to throw overboard all the dreary pseudo-science of attributions, dates, overpaintings, false canvas patching, redaubing and general faking which "old masters" demand. A Martin is a Martin for this generation at least, though heaven knows this Schaus picture may be called Entombments and two of Christ at Emmaus! a Monticelli in 1950! Miss Edith Steveson, a young ambitious painter from Youngs town, Ohio, is showing a dozen portraits at the Schaus Galleries, 415 Fifth avenue. and Mr. Schaus still has two or three of Julian Rix's canvases, all of a superlative character. Another American paysagiste, who if he had painted in Paris would have achieved an international reputation. Look at that big tree, with the blue sky and white trees behind it, which is at presen in the window of the galleries, and say if any living Frenchman could have made a more beautiful pattern and transcription of nature. For its pastoral feeling it might be signed "Gainsborough"; for style, "Diaz"though unlike either of the pair-and no one's sense of fitness would be shocked at such ascriptions.

The Durand-Ruel galleries, 5 West Thirtysixth street, are full of good pictures, many of them fresh from overseas. M. Durand-Ruel takes pride in the number of Boudins he has hung. Those delicate skies of pearly gray and beaches dotted with delicious notes of varying hues-how alive are his beaches crowded with holiday seekers!-are always enjoyable. Boudin the first master of Monet-Turner was his second-grows with the years. His is a sober, attractive art. One canvas dated 1864 is full of subshine. There is a sterling Pissaro (1895), a woman carrying water, not a replica of an earlier picture dated 1870, yet of a kindred theme. The earlier picture is large and more diffuse in composition. Several Maufras, one a marine of remarkable brilliancy, clarity and full of the sea breeze, are seen. M. Durand-Ruel saw Claude Monet but a short time ago and reports that the Master of Giverny is in rude health and working every day as long as the light permits. Monet was born in 1840, therefore is no longer a youngster. But the practice of landscape painting is assuredly a healthy one; the majority of plein-airistes are long

lived and happy. The newly organized firm of Bauer-Folsom have opened at 396 Fifth avenue their galleries of paintings, objects of art, decorations, &c. In their picture gallery, a well lighted artistic room, they are holding at the present moment an exhibition composed of paintings by H. W. Ranger, Louis Paul Dessar, Paul Dougherty, Henry Golden Dearth, W. G. Bunce, Louis Loeb, A. P. Ryder, Hugo Ballin, Charles H. Davis, F. Ballard Williams August Franzen and Gustav Citriotti. These are, with a few exceptions, of the "tonal school." The Hugo Ballin is new and is a large, striking canvas called "The Bath," a golden haired child, painted with a fat, flowing brush. An Ethiopian attendant in the dim background relieves the rich color scheme with a hint of faded crimson. Messrs. Bauer & Folsom propose to hold individual exhibitions during the season.

The Seligmann Company has removed to 7 West Thirty-sixth street, next door to Durand-Ruel. Mr. Noe's new gallery is situated at the southeast corner of Fortyfirst street and Fifth avenue, entrance on the side street. The Baron Dupont de Latuillerie is showing his collections of ancient and modern paintings at the Waldorf-Astoria, first floor.

There is to be a supplementary publi sale of valuable artistic property collected by the late Stanford White at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South. The Intervention Called For to Prevent the

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is evident that Joseph Benson Foraker must get busy again as a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Here is the acting Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, hustling Captain M. B. Stewart off to the Philippines as "utterly unfit" to teach discicommitted a "most flagrant case of a serious breach of discipline," answering in print a fellow officer's complaint against the infantry branch of the arm: because it objected to sitting up and loo pleasant as it took the medicine presci for it in the Dick-Capron pay bill. General Oliver's explanation of the

pleasant as it took the medicine prescribed for it in the Dick-Capron pay bill.

General Oliver's explanation of the summary trial, conviction and punishment of the luckless Stewart, unless the phrasing was dictated by his own superior officer, would seem to indicate, in its absence of logical deduction and coherent reasoning, that some person other than the intelligent and manly Captain Stewart needs the restorative of change of air and scene.

If Captain Stewart is "utterly unfit" to train West Point cadets, why is he permitted to remain in the army? The question needs no answer, since Stewart is known to be admitably efficient and zeglous. But it exposes the high handed injustice of exiling him to the other side of the world after condemnation without a hearing and in brutal disregard of his devotion to the service. Surely Senator Foraker will not see this young officer banished without recording his protest.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBET ACADETICE.

#### THE GONCOURT ACADEMY. M. Jules Renard, Mayor and Poet, Elected a Member.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. After wo attempts at an election the Académie Goncourt has included M. Jules Rénard, a very distinguished stylist, in its membership of ten. His principal competitor Victor Marguéritte, the president of the Société des Gens de Lettres." In the final ballot M. Rénard received five votes, those of

ballot M. Rénard received five votes, those of Octave Mirbeau. Lucien Deseaves, Gustave Geffroy and the two brothers Rosny, while M. Victor Marguéritte received two.

M. Jules Rénard is 43 years of age. He is Mayor of a country town, Chaumot by Corbigny, in the Nièvre, and a very energetic Mayor, who enforces his political opinions on the community. As an author he is described by the Temps as "a poet who pays great attention to detail, and a sage." He listens to the thousand sounds of nature and understands them," says the Temps. He watches the tiny gestures of bird and insect, and translates these useless but profound trifles in tales which synthetize the soul of the peasant and of his visitors.

It may be added that M. Rénard was one of the founders of the most successful recent magazines of young literary talent, the Mcraure de France, which has, by the way, received liberal support from the Freuch-American post Stuart Merril, and that he is the author of several very successful society mays, among them "Plaisir de Rompre."

he author of several very successful society ays, among them "Plaisir de Rompre." FEANCOPHILE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., November 14.

#### A Perplexed Rooseveltian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has it ver occurred to you that the President is inconsistent? He advised or suggested that every married man should have as many children as possible. Now they have followed his advice he has managed matters in such a way that they have nothing to support the children on. What is to be done about it? REPUBLICAN.

### BROOKLYN, November 14.

Church, Papacy and Curia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The various etters on "What We Want" have interested me greatly. Through centuries of struggle the Church and the Papacy have held together. They cannot be divorced, for they are one, even "as I and My

Father are One. With the views of Mr. William S. Long as to the reponderance of the Italian in the Roman Curia. must say that I am entirely in accord; but I have not gone to the extreme of refusing to contribute to Peter's Pence. It is time that America was recognized to be what she is, the most valuable asset of the Pana reasury and the fairest daughter of the Church. n the Sacred College America has but one representative out of the sixty, while Italy has about thirty-three. This is entirely out of proportion, and time that some restriction should be placed pon this wholesale parcelling out of card ontese villages.

I am hopeful for the future, however. It took It is gradually awakening to the true state of affairs in Italy, and the day may come when it will seek another, but this time a permanen Avignon in America. CORMAC MACCUILLENAN.

NEW YORK, November 14 An American Play That Was a Money Maker TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with a great deal of pleasure the comments of "Inquirer" in a letter to THE SUN of November 12 upon the tatement of a prominent theatrical manage that he was always accessible to writers of plays.

'Inquirer" is absolutely right: when the theatrical nanager says that he cannot get plays enough that re fit for production from American dramatists o keep his theatre going, he does not look for them ery industriously. He ought to know that the irest money makers are American plays. While

on a suffering public is 30 per cent. foreign and that her cannot make money out of it, "winners" can be had right under their noses. Allow me to offer evidence from personal experione. Six years ago I carried a manuscript to nearly all the managers in New York, and it was ared back" at me as "no good." At last one en-ernrising manager saw the possibilities of the play and produced it. An unknown manager six years ago, he is now one of the very best known in the recountry, and with the profits of my play he has purchased six theatres. Moral: Let the managers get better readers. American Playwright. NEW YORK, November 14.

## Burning Opium Pipes.

Hangchow correspondence Shanghai Mercury. On the 15th of the eighth moon there was ourning of opium pipes on the city hill of this city, several months ago public spirited citizens formed wo societies to aid in suppressing opium smoking. They offered to buy pipes if given up before the seventh moon; offered medicine and services of physicians to those breaking off the habit; opened an industrial school to teach trades to waiters in opium dens; offered to lend four dollars to those who wanted capital for trade. Well, a large number of pipes and other utensils used in were brought in and redeemed, so a day was so for the public burning of these trophles of reform, and a large crowd assembled to witness the sight. First an address was made to the assembly, then a piece of music was performed on an organ, then the fire was applied to the pile of five thousand opium pipes and other utensils, and the services were closed with another address.

Hereditary Capacity for the Bench. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: To the names of those mentioned in your article in yesterday's Sun on inherited judicial capacities should be added the name of Hand. Augustus C. Hand, in addi tion to representing his district in Congress, was the District Attorney, County Judge and Surrogate of Essex county, New York, Judge of the Supreme Court and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. His son. Samuel A. Hand, an eminent lawyer at Albany, was a Court of Appeals reporter and a Judge PORT RICHMOND. November 14.

#### The Florida Razorback. From the Live Oak Democrat

That degenerate monstrosity, that reproach to civilization, that shrunken, shapeless, tast less, porcine nightmare, that hideous dream of hide and hair and horror, that allegory of starvation, that spectre of want and wee known as the Florida razorback hog-to sing his praises is to encourage degeneracy; to declare him toothsome s to insuit the memory of Epicurus.

Hall in Mr. Stedman's "Ballad of Lager

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In answer to the question in THE SUN of October 28, "Where was Schaefer's Beer Hall?"-in the '50s-I would say that it was at 109-111 Seventh avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. NEW YORK, November 13. CHARLES SCHMID.

Methuselah had just been given up by the doctors "Drat these novelists, anyway," he exclaimed, aspecting euthanasia. Recovering his health, he continued a trifle of six hundred years longer.

# The Scrupulous Angler.

Jonah sighed regretfully.
"I suppose I could be indicted for dshing hogery," he mused. Herewith he let the famous catch get away.

A Strong Economic Proposition Knicker-How would you support the Go

Bocker-Levy a tax on speeches,

"Shipping," the Piazzetta, the River-why THE CASE OF CAPTAIN STEWART. WATER SUPPLY BOARD TO HELP. Desires to Have Asbokan Dam Award

inquired into Thoroughly. The members of the Board of Water Supply, whose failure to award the contract for the Ashokan reservoir dam to the lowest bidder is to be inquired into publicly by the Commissioners of Accounts, met yesterday afternoon, and gave out copies of a letter which they had sent to the Commissioners of Accounts. This letter said that they wished to cooperate with the Commissioners in making the investiga-

ion as thorough as possible. "It is important," said the letter, "that the questions that have been raised be thoroughly examined and answered in accordance with the truth. The members of the Board of Water Supply yield to no one in the interest which they have that this matter shall be fully and fairly in-

vestigated."

Acting on the advice of the Corporation
Counsel the board awarded the contract
to the McArthur and Winston firms, without Comptroller, and it is the opinion of the city's legal advisers that this award cannot be now set aside unless fraud and collusion can be shown. It was admitted by the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday that there was no suspicion of that kind. More-over it is not likely that Mayor McClelian, even should be wish to do so, would have the opportunity to remove the commission, because his term would probably have expired before any decision of his against them was finally reviewed by the Court of Apreels of Appeals.

#### CITY'S UNPAID GAS BILL. Statutory 90 Cent Rate of 1903 Resisted as Exorbitant

Decision was reserved yesterday by Justice McCall in the Supreme Court on a demurrer interposed by the Consolidated Gas Company to the answer filed by the city in the company's suit to recover \$424,320 for gas supplied to the city for lighting purposes in 1903.

The answer of the city is that the price charged, ninety cents a thousand feet, is unreasonable and exorbitant, and should not be allowed. The company's demurrer is based on a decision of the Court of Appeals in a similar suit brought by the Br union Gas Company against the city. The decision, written by Judge O'Brien, was to the effect that where a statutory rate is fixed for an article the plea cannot be raised that the rate is unreasonable or exorbitant. The statutory rate in 1903 for city lighting was ninety cents. for city lighting was ninety cents.

Justice McCall said that he would examine

the papers, but that he failed to perceiv any material difference between the position of the gas company and that taken by the city itself in supplying water to property

UNION LABEL ON LINCOLN FARM Founders' Association Protests Against Organized Labor's Part. At their annual convention in the Hotel

Association passed a set of resolutions, of which this is part: Whereas the Lincoln Farm Association is soliciting funds for the purpose of con-verting the farm upon which Abraham Lincoln

Astor yesterday the National Founders'

was born into a Memorial National Park Whereas the President of the American Federation of Labor has been selected as one of the trustees of the said association and the insignia of that organization appears upon the stationery and literature of the Lincoln Farm Association, indicating that all labor in connection with the proposed sacred memorial has been dedicated to the care of organized labor, to the exclusion of about 93 per cent. of laborers who are not

members thereof: therefore, Resolved, By the National Founders Asso. ciation, that our association, standing as it does unequivocally pledged to the prin ciples which Lincoln cherished, and in support of which he gave up his life that all people throughout this great country might con tinue to enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and standing unalterably opposed to any and all interference with the right of all people to labor where they may and will, irrespective of any sor of class obligation, and holding the name of Abraham Lincoln in sa heartily commends the proposition to make of the farm upon which he was born a National Memorial Park, in recognition of his great worth in the service of his country; and be

it further Resolved. That we hereby enter our em phatic and unqualified protest against the use of the emblem of any society, especially that of an organization which stands for principles which are diametrically opposite those in support of which Lincoln "gave to us or to our fathers the best of his life and manhood" and which are irreconcilable with his life and character, and be it further

Resolved, That this association in a spirit of reverence for the memory of Lincoln respectfully but urgently requests the officers of the Lincoln Farm Association to abandon the use of the emblem of the closed shop in connection with this patriotic and worthy cause, that the memorial may be in deed as well as name a fitting tribute to a man whose life was devoted to the cause of freedom and that contributions to the fund shall be made upon public assurance that no person will be denied the right to participate in the construction of the memorial because of non

### HARVARD PROFESSOR PLEASES. German Minister of Education Cables

Nation's Gratitude for Prof. Schoffeld. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14 .- A cable gram which President Eliot at Harvard has received from the German Minister of Education settles reports which have been widely published in America regarding dissatisfaction felt by the kaiser over the selection of Prof. Schofield to represent Harvard in the annual exchange of professors between Harvard and German educational institutions. The cablegram is as follows:

Referring to rumors current in the America press concerning the present exchange of professors, I deem it proper to express our complete satisfaction with the choice on your side and our high appreciation of Pro-Schoffeld's efficiency.
KULTUMINSTER HOLLS.

President Eliot replied as follows: Harvard University reciprocates your condial satisfaction with this year's exchange,

Gov. Hughes's Thanksgiving Proclamation ALBANY, Nov. 14 .- Gov. Hughes to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

As it is fitting that with fust appreciation of the privileges of our citizenship; of our immunity from strife and disorder; of the wide diffusion of the blessings of peace; of the growth of the sentiment of unity and protherhood: of the quickening of the desire for righteous conduct and of aspirations toward better living; of the manifold opportunities we enjoy for the development of individual character and for material and social progress, we should give sincere thank to Almighty God, the giver of all good gifts; And to the end that by cultivating a reverse; and grateful spirit we may better be pre

pared to meet the responsibility of public and private life, and that with renewed conadence inspired by the consideration of our course as a people under Divine Providence and of our priceless advantages, we may address ourselves joyously to our severa tasks;

Now therefore I, Charles E. Hughes, Gov. ernor of the State of New York, by wirten of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, in the year 1907,

as a day of general thanksgiving.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this the 14th day of November, in the year 1907. CHARLES E. HUGMES.

By the Governor, Robert H. Fuller, Secre.